

**BANKERS WAITING  
MUNSEY DEPOSIT**

**Promised \$500,000 Not Yet  
Placed in His Trust  
Company.**

**WILLIAMS FENDING  
OFF INVESTIGATION**

**Indications Increase, However,  
That Congress Will Inquire  
Into the Case.**

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Dec. 6.—Frank A. Munsey came to this city to-day and had an interview with John Skelton Williams, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Munsey was accompanied by R. Lancaster Williams, brother of John Skelton and a director of the Munsey Trust Company, and by E. L. Norton, also a director of the Munsey Trust Company of Washington and president of the Munsey Trust Company of Baltimore.

Assistant Secretary Williams explained later that the interview was casual and without significance, Mr. Munsey having "merely dropped in" on his way to his trust company.

There were increased indications to-day that the Treasury Department was doing everything in its power to fend off an investigation by Congress. There is, however, additional reason to believe that one or more resolutions demanding such an investigation will be urged in Congress at an early date.

At the close of business to-day the Treasury Department was still without the formal application from the national banks of this city for the \$1,000,000 which Assistant Secretary Williams deposited with the Munsey Trust Company, and which it is customary to demand as a guarantee, and further examination by the bankers of the securities of the United States Trust Company, which Assistant Secretary Williams accepted as a primary security for the \$1,000,000 deposit, increases their surprise at the course of the Treasury Department and occasions some anxiety on their part.

At the close of business the national bankers had not been informed that Munsey had made good the promise of his associate, Oliver, that he (Munsey) would deposit \$500,000 cash with his trust company. It is hoped, however, that after informing himself regarding the sentiments of the bankers Munsey will see fit to make this deposit and thus to release at least half of the deposit advanced to the trust company by the government.

As tending to allay the anxiety of the bankers, it is asserted that, on behalf of Munsey, Samuel M. Hann, of Baltimore, a former bank examiner, who was thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the United States Trust Company, came to Washington and examined the assets of that company before Munsey decided to have his trust company take over the obligations of that concern. And it is also pointed out that the national bankers themselves undertook to guarantee the depositors of the United States Trust Company against loss if its assets were turned over to them for liquidation.

Assistant Secretary Williams resents any reference to the fact that Munsey failed to make good the promise of Oliver that he, Munsey, would deposit \$500,000 in his own trust company. In fact, Mr. Williams has gone so far, in at least one instance, as to inform an officer of a national bank that he owed an apology to Munsey for having said that Munsey had repudiated the agreement.

A significant light on the official Treasury statement quoted in The Tribune of yesterday—that "the Munsey Trust Company was the best qualified bank in Washington to handle the situation," and "this company had the

**GIRL, 13, TO JAIL 10 YEARS**

**Child's Quarrel Ends in Death  
After Attack with Spade.**

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
Prince Albert, Sask., Dec. 6.—Thirteen-year-old Kathleen Simon was sentenced to-day to ten years in the penitentiary by Judge Brown for the murder of Julia Jennings, eight years old, at Wakaw, Saskatchewan, on June 21 last.

The girl did not premeditate the crime, she said, as the details were drawn from her by counsel. A loss of temper, that was all, when her anger was aroused by her companion, who annoyed her by striking her with the body of a dead prairie chicken. Kathleen had slapped the younger child, who fell to the ground but arose defiant, refusing to cease her teasing. Finally the older girl, exasperated beyond control of herself, seized a spade they were using in their work of gathering medicinal plants and struck her playmate in the head, felling her.

Afterward, crazed with rage, Kathleen struck the senseless form again and again, until no sign of life appeared. Waking then to a realization of her deed, but only a child's grasp of its horror, she fled to her home.

**MORGAN'S TOMB GUARDED**

**Armed Man Watches Over  
Grave of Financier.**

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 6.—Although almost eight months have passed since the body of John Pierpont Morgan was buried on the summit of Cedar Hill Cemetery, the grave is now, as it has been from the day of burial, closely guarded, particularly at night. During the day no specially assigned watchman is kept there, but at sunset an armed guard goes on duty until sunrise.

The body of Mr. Morgan was buried here April 14, in a concrete lined grave with a huge slab of stone covering it. A cemetery official said to-day that the Morgan family is paying for the guard and it will be continued as long as the family desires.

**FLORENCE SCHENCK  
ON HER DEATHBED**

**Virginia Beauty Ending Rapid  
Seven-Year Career in  
Sanatorium.**

Miss Florence Rosser Schenck, the Virginia beauty, who recently brought suit against Charles H. Wilson, A. G. Vanderbilt's stable manager, for \$50,000 for breach of promise, is dying in Miss Alston's sanatorium, No. 26 West 61st street. Dr. Teague said last night it was barely possible that she would survive until this morning.

She underwent an operation on Friday night for the removal of a tumor under her heart. Professor D. A. McAuliffe performed the operation, which she had put off for several months. On her return from Europe in May, 1912, she was advised to submit to the knife, but she then believed that this was not necessary.

Miss Schenck is twenty-five years old. In the last seven years she has led a life that touched the extremes. The daughter of Dr. Powhatan S. Schenck, of Norfolk, Va., formerly a surgeon in the United States Navy, and granddaughter of a former Governor of Virginia, she was only eighteen when she decided that Norfolk was too dull a town for one of her temperament. She was engaged to be married, but she broke the engagement and came to this city.

At a dinner she met Wilson. She said she was infatuated at once. They went around together, though Wilson was then married, and then they journeyed to Europe. When they returned in 1907 on the same boat they were not on friendly terms. Miss Schenck said Wilson had been married to her; he denied it. He refused to do anything for her, though she said she had but 50 cents. In time friends came to her aid. She did not ask for help from her father, for he had thrown her off.

She did not remain here long. She was next heard of in Paris, where her excesses made her conspicuous. She was twice arrested for getting into difficulties with cabmen, and though efforts were made to reform her by committing her to sanatoriums she did not appreciate the attention, escaping from each hospital to which she was sent.

Last month, when she brought suit for breach of promise, she stated she had been married to Wilson in 1908, though her original declaration was that 1907 was the year.

**ROCKEFELLER WIRES  
"BREAK THE RULES"**

**Breach Ordered That \$25,000  
Might Be Given Catholic  
Hospital Fund.**

Cleveland, Dec. 6.—John D. Rockefeller contributed \$25,000 to-day to the fund of \$250,000 being raised for St. Vincent's Hospital, a Catholic institution, which is more generally known as Charity Hospital.

The Rockefeller gift came as a surprise to the executive committee of the hospital fund. F. H. Goff, banker, and Virgil P. Kline, attorney, were recently informed by the Rockefeller board of benevolence that the board's rules would not permit a gift to such a fund.

Goff received a telegram from the chairman of the board to-day saying that the rules would be broken, as Rockefeller had telegraphed from Cleveland directing the infraction.

The subscription is conditioned on the entire expected fund being raised, but less than \$30,000 remains to be obtained.

**15,000-MILE TRIP  
TO LAND PRISONER**

**Detective Flood Arrives  
from Chili with Gutman,  
Alleged Forger.**

**ATTEMPTED ESCAPE  
IN RIO FRUSTRATED**

**Chained to His Man as He Slept  
—Policeman Saw Mr. Roosevelt  
vult in Buenos Ayres.**

After a trip of 15,000 miles to South America for an alleged forger who fled to Chili, Detective Bernard A. Flood, of the District Attorney's office, arrived here last night with his man on the Lampert & Holt liner Vandyck from Buenos Ayres.

The prisoner, Moses Gutman, fifty-two years old, is under indictment on five counts involving forgery to the amount of \$100,000, half a dozen banks on the East Side being victims.

Soon after his indictment, in January, Gutman left this city and fled to Santiago, Chili. His presence there became known here in the latter part of July, and on August 6 extradition papers were in readiness. Three days later Flood sailed for Chili, via Colon, on the Atlas liner Carl Schurz.

On his arrival in Santiago he found that Gutman had hired two of the best lawyers in the city and was prepared to fight extradition to the last ditch. The case finally reached the Supreme Court of Chili, consisting of eight associate judges, under Chief Justice Benavente. After a contest of several weeks and a review of the case the court decided that Gutman should be remanded for extradition.

Flood lost no time in getting his man out of Chili into the Argentine Republic, taking him eastward over the Transandean Railroad to Buenos Ayres, on the Atlantic coast.

When Flood and his man entered Buenos Ayres Colonel Roosevelt had just arrived and the city was enthusiastic over Americans. Having a few days to wait until the steamship Vandyck was ready to sail Flood entrusted his man to a local jail and found time to meet the colonel. The detective was invited to attend the banquet given in the colonel's honor by Mr. Garrett, the American Minister.

Before leaving Chili Flood learned that Gutman's lawyers had advised him to try to escape as soon as the Vandyck touched a Brazilian port. They informed the prisoner that he would be safe there, as the extradition treaty between Brazil and the United States had expired.

Gutman did not know that Flood knew of this, and he prepared to make his escape the moment he found Flood off his guard.

On the day the Vandyck made fast to the quay in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro Flood gave Gutman his chance and he took it. The prisoner climbed the ship's rail and was ready to jump to the quay when Flood saw him. The detective leaped at Gutman's throat, and, throwing him to the deck, handcuffed him and locked him up in the ship's hospital. The encounter so scared Gutman that he made no further effort to get away.

While at Rio Flood conferred with the Brazilian authorities, who showed him much courtesy. As an offset to the expiration of the extradition treaty, the government officials ordered that Gutman be officially deported as an undesirable alien, thereby making extradition unnecessary in the event of his escaping at Rio de Janeiro, Santos or Bahia, the three Brazilian ports at which the Vandyck called.

Flood said last night that he never let Gutman get out of his sight. Both shared the same room, Flood taking the lower and Gutman the upper berth of the stateroom. Before going to bed Flood put a handcuff on his left wrist and another on the left wrist of the prisoner. These were connected by a long chain, making it impossible for Gutman to leave the room without arousing Flood.

**KNOWN TEXAS DEAD NOW 53**

**Many Others Believed Drowned  
and 3,000 Homeless.**

Bryan, Tex., Dec. 6.—Fifty-three persons are known to be dead and scores of others are reported to have lost their lives in the floods which have been sweeping the valleys of the Brazos and Trinity Rivers in Central and South Central Texas since early in the week. Three thousand persons have been driven to the upper floors of their homes by the rising waters or have been compelled to seek refuge in trees, where they remained for hours, in some cases for two days, before being rescued. Estimates of the damage generally centre around \$1,000,000.

One of the deepest overflows was in the Brazos bottoms of this section, where boatmen reported no houses visible when they made their final trips before dark this evening. The floods in both rivers to-night were beginning to pass out into the gulf.

The Colorado River also is adding to the troubles of the Texas flood situation.

**Navy Strength Passes 50,000.**

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Dec. 6.—For the first time since the Civil War, the enlisted strength of the navy is more than 50,000. This mark was reached on November 28. On December 5 the total number of enlisted men in the navy was 50,136. The net gain since July 1 is 2,066. It is expected that the navy will shortly be recruited up to its maximum authorized strength of 55,000, in which case it will be necessary to limit enlistment to the vacancies caused by expirations.

**REBELS SCARED BY  
MEXICAN FEDERALS**

**Villa's Sweep Southward  
Halted by Report of  
Flank Movement.**

**FLEEING TROOPS  
MAY HAVE TURNED**

**Ovation by Citizens Awaits Rebel  
Chief's Entry Into Chihuahua  
City To-day.**

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Dec. 6.—While administration officials are careful not to make public reports of military movements in Mexico which might aid either Constitutionalists or Federals, there is every reason to believe that the victorious sweep southward of the rebel armies has received a check.

Advices received here report that some of the Federals who were supposed to be fleeing to the American border have turned in their march and are threatening General Pancho Villa's flank. The rebel leaders are said to have become alarmed over the situation, and Villa is busily engaged in making new plans to meet the unexpected move of the enemy.

Villa's line is very much extended and his communications would be seriously jeopardized by a sudden incursion from a formidable force of 1,500 Federals, commanded by Orozco, which is rapidly advancing toward him, apparently with the purpose of driving him into Chihuahua.

**Hope to Trap Villa.**

Meanwhile, at least two other Federal generals, with fragments of the army reassembled after the battle of Tierra Blanca, are reported to be concentrating on Chihuahua, with the purpose of entrapping Villa's command. This movement might fail, it is pointed out, through the reinforcement of Villa's command by Carranza troops.

Orders have been sent to the American military authorities on the border that if any Federal wounded should present themselves for admission to the United States they should be received and cared for in accordance with the dictates of humanity, but that no agreement should be made promising their return to Mexico, even after they are well.

Concerning Federal soldiers who desire to find refuge in the United States, the orders state that they will be permitted to enter without arms and will be detained by the American army until a later date. The question came up for decision through reports to the State and War departments of the approach to the border from Chihuahua of a large body of refugees and Federal soldiers.

**Close to Recognition.**

In internecine the soldiers and in the treatment accorded the wounded the government is pursuing the same course as applied to the wounded and dying soldiers of the Constitutional forces. There is ground for the view that the adoption of this policy comes nearer to an actual recognition of the Constitutionalists as belligerents than anything that has thus far been done.

According to reports received at the State Department there are indications at Acapulco that Costa Chica, a leader of local fame, is in arms against the government.

Another telegram says that the railroad between Laredo and Monterey is still open and that few American or other foreign women and children remain in Monterey. Telegraphic communication between Monterey and Mexico City, as well as Laredo, was open on December 4.

**VILLA TO ENTER  
CHIHUAHUA TO-DAY**

**Ovation Awaiting the Rebel  
Leader from the Citizens  
of the Capital.**

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
Juarez, Mexico, Dec. 6.—General Pancho Villa, with his army of more than 5,000 Constitutionalists, is to-night at Saiz, thirty miles north of Chihuahua City, and he will enter the capital of the state to-morrow at noon.

General Villa telegraphed to General Benavides in Juarez to-night that he would no longer await the coming of General Carranza, who, it appears, has not yet started for Chihuahua, but will go into the capital to-morrow, and has notified the foreign consuls and civil authorities there.

General Villa has been advised that a great ovation awaits him in Chihuahua, the whole city, rejoicing in a promise of temporary peace, having been made ready for the rebel chieftain. All available bunting has been put on the houses, and trees in the plaza have been festooned with the national colors. Citizen bands have been hurriedly formed to give a musical welcome, and all the people will meet the rebel commander and his army in the outskirts and make his entry a triumphant one.

Foreigners who have refused to leave the city will take part in the welcome to Villa, and among them are said to be numerous Americans.

The foreign consuls, led by the American Consul, Marion Letcher, will, it is said here, give a welcome to the rebel forces.

Wind sweeping dust clouds across the Eastern Chihuahua desert to-day handicapped the refugees from Chihuahua who are trying to reach the American border at Presidio, Tex., and prevented them from making appreciable progress. The entire caravan, comprising several hundred men, women and children and more than 2,000 Federal troops, has been all

Continued on third page, third column.

**GENERAL PANCHE VILLA.**

Photographed in field costume at his headquarters.

**PICKS UP \$21,000  
AND BAG OF GEMS**

**Pennsylvania Railroad Em-  
ploye Restores Them  
to Woman.**

A bag containing \$21,000 in \$1,000 bills and jewelry worth double that amount lay on the floor in sight of hundreds of passengers hurrying to trains at 11 o'clock yesterday in the Pennsylvania Station, 33d street and Seventh avenue. But none noticed it until Thomas J. Curtin, head passenger director of the station, picked it up. Then its contents became known.

Just before 11 o'clock a woman hurried in through the main entrance of the station, accompanied by a maid and two butlers, all heavily laden with luggage and fur coats. The woman asked Curtin when and from what track the Chicago and Cincinnati Limited departed. He directed her to the station platform. Having several minutes to wait, the woman ordered the luggage to be set down near an unused entrance to the platform which was barred with an iron gate.

Some attention was directed to the party, owing to the woman being dressed in an expensive travelling gown and the costly furs which all carried, as well as the number of their suitcases and travelling bags.

As soon as the train was made up the party boarded it and was lost to Curtin's sight. A few minutes later Curtin saw the bag, which lay where the party had been standing. It was about twelve inches long and six inches wide, with gold trimmings. Curtin picked it up and opened it. He was startled at what met his gaze. On the bottom, beneath a jewel case, lay the pile of yellow-backed bills.

"I am ordinarily a cool and collected man," said Curtin yesterday, "but to tell the truth it was almost too much for me. I almost dropped the bag, so amazed was I. I waited for a second to regain my equilibrium and then lost no more time in depositing the fortune with the station master. I warned him of its contents and prepared him for the sight within, fearing he would be affected as I was."

"I had no sooner taken my position at the entrance to the lobby when the woman came running up the stairs from the lower station. After one look at the place where she had been standing she screamed. A crowd gathered, and while I was assuring her that I could produce the bag she began climbing over the ten-foot iron gate. I sent for a key to open it, but before it arrived she had succeeded in getting over."

"When she realized I had found the bag she threw her arms about my neck and wept. Realizing that there was but a few minutes for her to catch her train, we ran to the station master's office, and after identifying its contents the bag was handed to her. With a parting 'Thank you to Egan she ran back to the train. As she got aboard the train she said she would remember me."

"I never had so much money in all my life, and it surely was some experi-

ence. I don't ever want to have it again."

In such haste was the whole thing gone through that no one thought to get the name of the woman. She was breathless when she ran into the station master's office with Curtin and was almost exhausted when she climbed aboard the train.

Curtin has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad for three years. He is about 6 feet tall, with clean cut features. He is a bachelor, about forty years old, and lives at No. 62 Washington street, Hoboken, which he jokingly remarked was the only thing that any one might have against him.

**BRYAN AND TOKIO STALLED**

**Unable to Agree in California  
Land Dispute.**

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Dec. 6.—The negotiations between the United States and Japan over the California land dispute seem to have sunk to a state of torpor, and, according to information gleaned to-day, the reason for it is that there is virtually a deadlock between the State Department and the Foreign Office in Tokio.

Notes have been exchanged several times, but no solution has been reached. For several months the Japanese Ambassador was constantly at the State Department. Now he drops around only occasionally, and active negotiations are obviously at an end, for the time being, at least.

The Secretary of State, however, has had little time to devote to the Japanese matter on account of the Mexican situation. When Mexico's troubles are abated it is probable that he will renew active work with the Japanese Ambassador and possibly some solution will be reached.

**FORESEES PASTORS  
AS SUNDAY UMPIRES**

**Dr. Scudder Says Ministers Will  
Soon Go to Ball Games After  
Preaching Sermons.**

Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 6.—Dr. Myron T. Scudder, of New York City, in the final session of the annual meeting of the New Jersey Sanitary Association, to-day electrified the more orthodox of his 250 hearers by promulgating the belief that in a decade or so ministers of the Gospel would after their sermons lay aside their vestments and be found umpiring Sunday baseball games.

His paper on the necessity of open schools and playgrounds was one of the striking features of the meeting. He said he was absolutely convinced that orderly outdoor sports on Sunday were proper, and expressed the opinion that the Church and other religious institutions would in the near future not only sanction but promote them.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. J. Brognard Betts, of Plainfield; first vice-president, Clyde Potts, of Morrisstown; second vice-president, George E. McLaughlin, of Jersey City; third vice-president, Professor Calvin N. Kendall, of Trenton; treasurer, George P. Olcott, of East Orange, and secretary, Dr. Edward Guion, of Atlantic City. The next annual meeting will be held here.

**POISON NEEDLE  
ALARM SPREADS  
AMONG WOMEN**

**While Experts Doubt Use  
of Boleful Drug, New  
Cases Pile Up.**

**GIRL VICTIM IN  
CROWDED STORE**

**Doctor Fears Hyoscine Is  
Weapon in Hands of Men  
with Evil Purposes.**

**MEGARO UNIDENTIFIED**

**Newark Police Trace Many Re-  
ports of Drugging in Theatres  
and Public Places.**

Although officials connected with organizations engaged in the warfare against vice expressed skepticism yesterday that the numerous cases reported of women who have been stabbed in the arms with needles bearing a soporific drug to make them an easy prey to abduction were to be considered as instances of a new method in vogue among traffickers in women, evidence continued to pile up that the practice was far more widespread than had been imagined.

Among the new cases was one told by the friends of a young woman whose experience left no doubt in the mind of her family that she had been the victim of an attempted abduction.

She went to a large New York department store with a young man friend and, after completing her purchases at one counter, agreed to meet her companion later at that counter after she had made some other purchases.

While he was waiting for her he happened to notice a crowd gathered in an aisle a short distance away. Out of curiosity he went to see what the excitement was about, only to find his young woman friend unconscious on the floor.

Beside her were two men, who were explaining to the store doctor that she was with them and was a victim of epilepsy, saying they would take care of her.

**Felt Slight Sting.**  
The young man at once asserted himself, and only when words became high did the two strangers yield, slipping away in the crowd. When the young woman revived she said she had felt a slight sting in her arm and immediately became unconscious. An examination revealed a small puncture in the skin.

In this case, as in most of the others reported, to avoid publicity no complaint was made to the police. To this fact is attributed the difficulty in running the reports down to a definite basis. Frederick H. Whitin, secretary of the committee of fourteen, at No. 27 East 22d street, said yesterday that he had heard of a number of similar cases in an indefinite way, but had been unable to get concrete facts. He was one who expressed doubt as to the significance of the stories, one of his main reasons for skepticism being the difficulty of injecting a sufficient quantity of ordinarily well known narcotics to produce the effects described.

"However, I am glad there is all this publicity," he said, "as it will bring the matter to a focus and help us to determine just what there is in it."

Similar doubt was expressed by James B. Reynolds, secretary of the American Vigilance Association, at No. 156 F. H. avenue. Mr. Reynolds said two such cases had been brought to his attention. In one instance he was unable to get enough information to conduct an investigation, and the other turned out to be a sensational story concocted by a woman to cover up her own misdeeds.

"I have been told by a physician that he knows of no drug that could be used successfully in this way," he said. "I do not think that any reputable woman need be panic-stricken by these reports."

But Dr. Joseph A. Shears, of No. 114 West 82d street, attached to Health Commissioner Lederer's staff of inspectors, took an opposite view. As to a drug which might be used he said that hyoscine hydrochloride would fulfil exactly the conditions described. A small quantity of this drug, which is used in cases of hysteria and in delirium tremens, he said could easily be injected into a person's arm by means of a cheap type of hypodermic syringe obtainable at any drug store.

**Drug Easy to Get.**

"And what is more, I and other physicians have heard of numerous instances in which this drug has been used to make women unconscious by men whom I am convinced are 'white slavers.' This drug is comparatively little known among the laity, but I am sorry to say the knowledge of it is spreading, and it is readily obtainable."

Another to tell of instances of the operations of the needle wielders was Mrs. Samuel C. Van Dusen, a society woman and philanthropic worker, of No. 132 East 35th street.

"We women are continually hearing

**This Morning's News.**

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